cold. When the cold weather comes, and it is much colder than most foreigners suppose, they often cower all night by the warmth of a burning heap of cow-dung cakes. What few clothes they have are often tattered. If they fall ill, there are no doctors to attend them and, should they be persuaded to find their way to a city hospital, they are often received casually and not cared for. I myself have seen illiterate peasants in an out-patients' department waiting patiently for someone to read to them the "chit" which they had been given and being rebuffed by everyone. Advisers on sanitation and health are still too few; the result is that the people die like flies. The children are small for their age, with sunken eyes and horribly protruding bellies, a majority dying in infancy. A responsible witness at the Royal Agricultural Commission (R.A.C.) said that more died from malnutrition than through famine or epidemics.

In India the average expectation of life is 22-59 years (males) and 23*31 (females), as compared to 46-04 and 50-02 respectively in England. Recreation there is none. Post offices are far away. Schools are all too few. The peasants only live because men have an instinct to keep on living which cannot be quenched. The strange thing is that some of the Kisans are fine figures of' men and there are splendid specimens of humanity among them. It is pathetic to see mean huts crudely decorated with bright colours, for art is not foreign to any peasantry, and there is in India a wealth of folk-song and dance. From morning till night the peasant works and in those seasons when there is no work to do he more often than not remains hungrily idle. At last with pride he may see a standing crop, but what happens? The Zemindar duns him for rent and the creditor attaches his crop in execution of his decree. Only too often the crop which he has tended with such loving care never reaches his house. Deprived of his crop, he is obliged to get seed on loan,